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ABSTRACT

Intended for seniors at all ability levels, the one-semester course outline aims to aid students to analyze the American Indian's role in the history of the United States, and to recognize the contributions they have made in the western hemisphere. The general content outline and suggested activities cover the periods before and after contact with the Europeans; the treaty periods; the last Indian wars and reservations; allotment; the Indian Reorganization Act; termination; the era of self-determination; contemporary problems; land claims; Indian culture; and activism. About 121 films, videotapes, tapes, sound filmstrips, posters and photo displays, and records are listed. Also cited are over 1,000 Indian publications (by, for or about North American Indians), school library materials, classroom books, pamphlets, booklets, leaflets, and newspaper and magazine articles. (NQ)

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AMERICAN INDIAN - PAST AND PRESENT

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BETHLEHEM CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
Delmar, New York

Social Studies Department

AMERICAN INDIAN - PAST AND PRESENT

FOREWORD

These materials are provided for use in your American Indian - Past and Present classes. Understandings, a general content outline, suggested activities, extensive bibliographies of various educational materials, excerpts and other materials have been included. It is anticipated that these items will be used when appropriate.

I know that these materials will furnish only a point of departure for the inquiry, discovery and approaches a teacher will use. Limited time and a constantly expanding field made it impossible to prepare a more complete course of study.

The materials were prepared by William Cleveland. Many sources were used for the activities, outlines and other items included.

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AMERICAN INDIAN - PAST AND PRESENT

INTRODUCTION

American Indian - Past and Present is a one-semester course. It is intended for Seniors at all ability levels. The American Indian is almost totally excluded from the high school social studies program. The Indian is mentioned only three times in the American Studies syllabus of New York State (early migration of tribes, difficulty of assimilation, and extension of civil rights). The stereotypes held of the American Indian are shameful; ignorance of the role of the American Indian in the history of the U. S. is overwhelming.

Students will analyze the American Indian's role in the history of our nation and recognize the contributions they have made in the western hemisphere. The course will partially correct the stereotyping of American Indians and the distorted view of their role in our history. Students will develop a new appreciation of the unique status occupied by the Indian as well as an ability to deal with the image created by the mass media.

The course includes much historical information. Contemporary events such as Wounded Knee, the Long March, Alcatraz, and the Oneida land claims have made treaties and federal Indian policy of the 1700 and 1800's very important in today's world. One cannot begin to understand current developments and tribal government problems without understanding the history from whence they came.

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Delmar, New York

May, 1978

AMERICAN INDIAN - PAST AND PRESENT

Unit I. Precontact

Unit II. Contact

Unit III. Treaty Period

Unit IV. The Last Indian Wars and Reservations

Unit V. Allotment

Unit VI. Indian Reorganization Act

Unit VII. Termination

Unit VIII. Era of Self Determination

Unit IX. Contemporary Problems

Unit X. Land Claims

Unit XI. Indian Culture

Unit XII. Activism

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AMERICAN INDIAN - PAST AND PRESENT

UNIT I - PRECONTACT

Understandings and Suggested Content

I. Because the origin of nature is such a mystery to us, mankind has produced many models of this event.

- A. American Indian
  - 1. Narraganset
  - 2. Seneca
  - 3. Winnebago
  - 4. Klamath
- B. Other
  - 1. Muslims
  - 2. Genesis
  - 3. India - folk explanation
- C. Archeologist

II. The creation of man and his existence in the western hemisphere has prompted many different explanations.

- A. American Indian
  - 1. Narraganset
  - 2. Seneca
  - 3. Eskimo
  - 4. Winnebago
  - 5. Tewa
  - 6. Klamath
- B. Other
  - 1. Genesis
  - 2. Muslims
  - 3. Atlantis
  - 4. Polynesians
  - 5. Mormons
- C. Archeologists/Anthropologists
  - 1. Richard Leakey
  - 2. Bering Strait Migration
    - a) Folsom Man
    - b) Clovis Man
    - c) Crow Flats
    - d) Mojave Desert

III. A wide range of cultures existed in the western hemisphere prior to contact with European explorers and settlers.

- A. Post-Pleistocene - east of the Rockies
  - 1. Red Paint Culture
  - 2. Stone Bowl Culture
  - 3. Old Copper Culture

B. Change east of the Rockies
    1. Adena Culture
    2. Hopewell Culture
    3. Mississippi Culture

C. Latin America
    1. Mayan Civilization
    2. Aztec
    3. Inca

D. North America at the time of penetration
    1. Southwest
    2. Plains
    3. California - Intermountain
    4. Northwest Coast
    5. Eastern Woodland
    6. Arctic Coast
    7. Subarctic

E. Indian way or values
    1. Land
    2. Warfare
    3. Leadership

UNIT II - CONTACT (1400's to 1776)

I. Various European nations came into contact with the Native Americans from 1492 to 1732 in differing regions.

   A. Spanish - Caribbean, Latin America, Southeast and Southwest U. S.

   B. French - Canada, Mississippi River Valley, Great Lakes Region

   C. Dutch - Hudson Valley, St. Lawrence Valley, Upper Ohio Valley

   D. English - East coast of North America

II. The relationships which European nations established with various Indian nations differed.

   A. Spanish
   B. French
   C. Dutch
   D. English

III. While the wars that led to the destruction or subordination of the major Indian nations in the East were the product of the late colonial period, the early colonial wars foreshadowed the outcome.

   A. Nathaniel Bacon
   B. Pequot War
   C. King Philip's War
   D. Yamasee Indian Attack
   E. Peach War

IV. The ability of the Indians to contest the European invasion denied in part from their ability to modify their traditional tactics and in part from their readiness to adopt new technological instruments brought by the Europeans.

   A. Iroquois
   B. Narragansets

V. The period of the American Revolution was one of those turning points in American Indian history that changed fundamentally the character of Indian-white relations on the continent.

   A. Treaty of Fort Stanwix, 1768
   B. Role of Iroquois in the Revolution
   C. Activities of the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws
   D. Treaty of Paris, 1783

UNIT III - TREATY PERIOD (1790-1870's)

(Tribes treated in theory as foreign nations)

I. Precedents were established during the Colonial period and reemphasized during the Critical Period, treating Indian tribes as separate nations.

   A. Treaties arrived at through diplomatic relations
   B. No interference in internal tribal affairs
   C. Relations handled by central government
   D. Continental Congress
   E. Articles of Confederation
   F. Constitution

II. The maintenance of peace and friendly relations was the first consideration of the initial presidential administration.

   A. President Washington
   B. Secretary of War Knox
   C. Trade and Intercourse Act of 1790

III. Relations between the Indians and the United States changed after the War of 1812.

   A. Tecumseh
   B. Role in the War of 1812
   C. Admission of New States

IV. The acquisition of western territories provided land for the United States where eastern tribes could be encouraged to move and live while they learned the ways of their conquerors.

   A. Louisiana Purchase - Thomas Jefferson
   B. Georgia Situation
      1. Cherokee Position
      2. States Position
      3. President Jackson Position
      4. Supreme Court's Decision
      5. Emmerich de Vattel vs. Francisco de Victorio
   C. Indian Removal Act
   D. Trail of Tears

V. The administration of Indian affairs moved from military to civilian control in 1849.

   A. Articles of Confederation
   B. Administration of Washington
   C. Trade and Intercourse Act, 1834
   D. Creation of Department of Interior
   E. Dual policy

VI. Tensions grew between Indians and whites in the western territories, culminating in a series of Indian "uprisings" and a Congressional demand that peace prevail in western lands.

A. Peace Commission
B. Grant's Peace Policy

VII. In the 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty the United States sought not only peace, but attempted to place the Indian on the final path to "civilized life".

A. Constitutional Treaty-making power
B. Background
    1. Treaty with the Sioux, 1816
    2. Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, 1830
    3. Treaty of Fort Laramie, 1851
C. Negotiations
D. Provisions

VIII. Many Americans came to feel that treaty making should be abandoned because it was no longer desirable to treat the Indians as nations.

A. Condition of sovereignty and wardship
B. Act of March 3, 1871

UNIT IV - THE LAST INDIAN WARS AND RESERVATIONS

I. When the Indians were being driven onto reservations by the westward march of settlers, many Indian nations resisted with force which left its mark on Indian and white societies.

   A. Little Big Horn
   B. Geronimo's Resistance
   C. Chief Joseph's Struggle
   D. Wounded Knee

II. Not all historians agree that military policy during the 1800's was one of exterminating Indians tribe by tribe - one of complete annihilation of western Indians.

   A. Work of Don Russell
   B. Massacres, Indian wars and police actions

III. When the white man determined the boundaries of various Indian homelands, called them reservations, and began to control the lives of the Indians within their borders, the era of Indian-white equality was over.

   A. Development of the Reservation system
   B. New set of problems as government pressured the Indians into relinquishing customs and culture
      1. Leadership
      2. Economic
      3. Religion

UNIT V - ALLOTMENT POLICY 1887-1934

I. With the end of treaty making, we witness the ascendency of Congress in determining Indian policies and programs.

- A. Predicated upon concept of dying culture and race
- B. Options
  - 1. Assimilation
  - 2. Acculturation
  - 3. Glass Case

II. The Dawes Indian Severalty Act established allotments of land to individual Indians.

- A. Goals
- B. Patent in fee
- C. Effect on Indian land holding

III. Support and opposition for the concept of allotment surfaced long before the enactment of the Dawes Act and remained until an alternative policy was adopted.

- A. Opposition
  - 1. Indian Defense Association
  - 2. Dr. T. A. Bland
  - 3. John Collier
  - 4. Cherokees
  - 5. Senator Teller

- B. Support
  - 1. President Cleveland
  - 2. Board of Indian Commissioners
  - 3. Senator Pendleton
  - 4. President Roosevelt

IV. Congress proposed and accepted many policy bills which continually reaffirmed their support for allotment.

- A. Curtis Act of 1898
- B. Burke Act
- C. Clapp Amendment
- D. Crime of 1908

V. The compilation of the record of the effects of the Dawes Act aided reformers in their demand for a change in Indian policy.

- A. Nez Perce Reservation, Idaho
- B. Oneida Reservation, Wisconsin
- C. Lower Brule Reservation, South Dakota
- D. Sisseton Reservation, South Dakota
- E. Lac Du Flambeau Reservation, Wisconsin

VI. The 1920's produced a background for further reform

- A. Bursum Bill
- B. Committee of One Hundred
- C. Menam Report
- D. Preston Engle Report
- E. Administration of Commissioner Rhoads

UNIT VI - INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT

I. Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program included a fundamental change in U. S. Indian Policy.

   A. President Roosevelt
   B. Secretary of Interior Ickes
   C. Commissioner John Collier

II. In 1934 a single proposal for reform of Indian Policy was submitted to Congress and underwent the usual legislative process.

   A. Collier Proposal
   B. Congress and the Bill

III. The bill as originally proposed and then changed by Congress had its supporters and detractors among both the white and Indian populations

   A. The System Responds
      1. Roosevelt
      2. Albert Sommerndike, Presbyterian Church
      3. Senator Clarence Dill
      4. Property holders and local officials
      5. Anthropologists
      6. Cattlemen, lumber interests, mining organizations
      7. Indian Bureau employees

   B. Indian Responses
      1. Indian Congresses
      2. Chee Dodge, Navajo
      3. Elmer Simonds, Chippewa
      4. Six Nations Confederacy of New York

IV. Even after Congress passed the I.R.A., each tribe had an opportunity to exclude itself from the operation of the act.

   A. Procedures
   B. Campaigns
   C. Referendum Results

V. A large number of tribes voted to exclude themselves from the provisions of the I.R.A.

   A. Reasons
   B. Navajo Rejection

VI. The decision to accept the provisions of the I.R.A. was only the first step in the implementation of the new policy.

   A. Drawing up Constitutions
      1. Fort Berthold
      2. Santa Clara
      3. Lower Brule
   B. Referendums on proposed Constitutions
   C. Implementing Constitutions

VII. The effects of the I.R.A. varied from reservation to reservation.

A. Mescalero Apache
B. Flatheads
C. Jicarilla Apache
D. Papago
E. Menominee
F. Lower Brule
G. Rosebud Siox

VIII. An evaluation of the I.R.A. years after its implementation produces both positive and negative responses.

A. Conservation of Indian land holdings
B. Economic Planning
C. Indian self-government
D. Joseph Bruner
E. Senator Watkins
F. Luke Gilbert
G. John Collier
H. S. Lyman Tyler

UNIT VII - TERMINATION

I. A revival of pressures for Federal termination occurred after World War II.

- A. Effects of World War II
- B. Acting Commissioner Zimmerman, 1947
- C. Hoover Task Force Report, 1948
- D. Indian employment and relocation
- E. House Report 2503, 1953

II. Congress developed programs to terminate the trust status of Indian lands.

- A. House Concurrent Resolution 108
- B. Tribes suffering termination and the results
  1. Mixed blood Utes
  2. Klamaths
  3. Menominees
  4. Alabama - Caushattas
  5. Catawbas
- C. Support from Commissioner Emmons
- D. Policy change by Commissioner Seaton

III. The 1950's produced several important new legislative directions affecting Indian policy in addition to termination.

- A. Public Law 281 - Firearms
- B. Public Law 277 - Alcoholic beverages
- C. Transfer of health programs to U. S. Public Health Service
- D. Public Law 280 - judicial jurisdiction

UNIT VIII - ERA OF SELF-DETERMINATION

I. A new direction for Indian policy surfaced in the 1960's leading to equal citizenship rights and benefits, maximum self-sufficiency, and full participation in American life.

   A. Employment Assistance Program, 1962
   B. Division of Economic Development, 1962

II. The 1960's saw substantial progress in involvement of other agencies of the Federal Government in providing programs for the Indian people.

   A. H.E.W.
   B. O.E.O.
   C. Commerce
   D. H.U.D.
   E. Agriculture
   F. Labor

III. Nixon proposed an Indian policy in which the Indian future would be determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions.

   A. Commissioner Bruce - 5 policy goals
   B. Special Message to Congress, 1970
   C. Josephy Report
   D. Reorganization of National Council on Indian Opportunity
   E. Indian Trust Counsel Authority
   F. Preston Report
   G. Menominee Restoration Act
   H. Home rule experiments
   I. Selected Indian Reservation Program
   J. Blue Lake
   K. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

IV. The Indian Policy Review Commission conducted a review of the historical and legal developments in order to determine the nature and scope of necessary revisions in the formulation of policies and programs for the benefit of Indians.

   A. Report of the AIPRC, 1977
   B. Attempts to implement recommendations

UNIT IX - CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS

I. The legal and political status of Indian tribes, the relationship of Indians to their tribes and to their states, and the relationship of tribes to the States and to the U. S. Government have long been issues of controversy.

- A. Sources of Federal Power
- B. Sovereignty
- C. Powers of tribal self-government
- D. Hunting and Fishing Rights
- E. Domestic Relations
- F. Taxation
- G. Legal status of Indian individuals
- H. Constitutional Immunity
- I. 1968 Indian Bill of Rights

II. While the Bureau of Indian Affairs has made some attempts to meet the needs of the Indians, its actions have not had the full support of the Indian community.

- A. Structure
- B. Staff
- C. Indian Preference
- D. Programs for Urban Indians
- E. Trust Relationship

III. The presentation of the culture and history of the American Indian in the media is filled with distortions and omissions.

- A. Textbooks and educational media
- B. Newspapers and magazines
- C. Movies and television

IV. The general social problems of people in American society are experienced to a greater magnitude by the American Indian.

- A. Education
  - 1. Background
    - a. Civilization Fund
    - b. Boarding Schools
    - c. Role of missionary groups

  - 2. Current Problems
    - a. Funds
    - b. Curriculum
    - c. Indian Control
    - d. Push outs

  - 3. Programs
    - a. Head Start
    - b. Indian Teacher Education Project
    - c. Rough Rock and Navajo Community College
    - d. National Indian Education Association

B. Alcohol and Drug Abuse
    1. Extent of the problem
        a. Reservation
        b. Urban Setting

    2. Causes

    3. Programs
        a. White Cloud in Oakland
        b. Friendship House
        c. Outreach workers

C. Housing
    1. Problem and needs
    2. F.H.A. projects
    3. Tribal housing programs

D. Unemployment
    1. Traditional employment factors on reservations
        a. Migrant labor
        b. Farm and ranch labor
        c. Tribal enterprises

    2. Urban problem

    3. Programs
        a. Tribal developments and industries
            (1) Fairchild Plant at Shiprock
            (2) Electronics factory at Yankton
            (3) Program of Red Lake Chippewa
        b. Outside corporate employment programs
        c. Supplementary employment programs

E. Indian Health Problems
    1. Indian Health Needs
        a. Reservation
        b. Urban

    2. Transfer to Department of H.E.W.

    3. Shortage of doctors

    4. Programs

UNIT X - LAND CLAIMS

I. In 1946 Congress created the Indian Claims Commission to hear any unsettled tribal claims against the United States.

  A. Previous methods of dealing with claims
  B. H.R. 4497 - provisions

II. Violation of treaty rights and acts of Congress are the basis for Indian land claims.

  A. Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians
  B. Wampanoag Indians
  C. Narragansett Indians
  D. New York Indians
  E. Catawba Indians

III. American Indians have not always relied only on the judicial system to regain land which they claim is legally theirs.

  A. Ganienkeh case study
  B. Alcatraz

IV. With state and Federal courts paying close and sympathetic attention to Indian claims, a genuine and threatening white backlash has developed.

  A. Interstate Congress for Equal Rights and Responsibilities
  B. Proposed Legislation - 1978
    1. Congressman Meeds
    2. Congressman Cunningham

UNIT XI - INDIAN CULTURE

I. One index of cultural stability and change is the extent to which native religions have been retained and the Christian religion adapted to native needs.

- A. Traditional religious practices
- B. Work of missionaries
- C. Native American Church
- D. Father Paul Bernard Steinmetz
- E. Peter J. Powell

II. Native Americans are active as artists, dancers, musicians, craftsmen, and authors in the production, demonstration and distribution of authentic materials that pertain to their own groups.

- A. Literature and Poetry
    - 1. Oral tradition
    - 2. Vine DeLoria
    - 3. Scott Momaday
    - 4. Other Indian authors and poets

- B. Dance
    - 1. Variety ... purposes
    - 2. Pow-wows

- C. Art - Painting
    - 1. Indian art forms
        - a. Historical
        - b. Contemporary
    - 2. Artists
        - a. Kevin Red Star
        - b. Fritz Scholder
        - c. Marvin Oliver

- D. Art - other forms
    - 1. Masks
    - 2. Pottery
    - 3. Jewelry
    - 4. Sculptures
    - 5. Beadwork
    - 6. Basketry
    - 7. Weaving

- E. Music
    - 1. Traditional
        - a. Anthology of North American and Eskimo Music
        - b. Native American Expression
        - c. Authentic Music of the American Indian
    - 2. Contemporary
        - a. Buffy St. Marie
        - b. Floyd Westerman
        - c. Peter LaForge
        - d. Red Bone

UNIT XII - ACTIVISM

I. A heightening of political activity has become evident among American Indian people since about the close of World War II.

    A. Techniques of activities

    B: Events
        1. Alcatraz
        2. Wounded Knee
        3. Occupation of the B.I.A.
        4. Presentation at Geneva Conference
        5. Long Walk

II. The Indian movement toward unity to promote articulatory objectives remains a logical outgrowth of Pan-Indianism which unites Indian people ideologically, and of an old tradition of intertribal alliances to provide structures for action.

    A. National Indian Youth Council, 1961
    B. National Congress of American Indians, 1944
    C. Indians of All Tribes
    D. United Native Americans
    E. American Indian Movement
    F. International Indian Treaty Council
    G. Native American Treaty Rights Organization
    H. C.E.R.T.

III. Non-Indians have formed organizations to work with Indians to help them help themselves in living their culture, traditions and life-style.

    A. Rights for American Indians Now
    B. New Mexicans for Tribal Development
    C. National Coalition to Support Indian Treaties

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AMERICAN INDIAN - PAST AND PRESENT

The following pages include listings of various educational support material which is available for use with this elective. The materials include:

I. Films

II. Videotapes

III. Tapes

IV. Sound filmstrips

V. Posters and photo displays

VI. Records

I. FILMS

The following films are used in the American Indian course.

A. THIS LAND - 41 Minutes/Color

The evolution of the North American continent. More than 500 million years ago, the seas covered much of what is now North America. The film traces the development of the continent from a lifeless expanse of rock in Pre-Cambrian times until the coming of man.

By a skillful blending of animated maps, sequences showing natural processes and panoramic landscapes, and museum dioramas, the building of the continent and the development of life are depicted. The film also explores the vast natural resources of North America - precious metals and rare minerals, coal and oil and how they were formed.

"This Land" looks at the building of our continent from the viewpoint of science, giving some insight into the ways geologists have been able to reconstruct and make sense of events that occured beyond the reach of human history.

B. ANCIENT NEW WORLD - 16 Min. Col.
Authentic pre-Colombian art objects and animation are used to describe the rise of civilizations in middle America. Presents man's change from hunting to agriculture. Pictures the rise and decline of the Mayans, and the final blaze of the Aztecs before Cortez.

C. PREHISTORIC MAN - col. 17 min.
Traces the development of the Indians in the American west from the time 20,000 years ago when man came from Asia across the Bering Strait until the 16th century when the Spanish conquistadores arrived. Shows how archaeologists reconstruct the past from ruins, artifacts and pictures painted on walls. Exploring the American past series. 1970.

D. THE EARLY AMERICANS - 41 Minutes/Color

Early Human Experience in America
Buried for so long the record of the early Americans has only recently begun to finally emerge. The film takes a look at ancient man from the viewpoint of contemporary evidence, providing insight into the ways science helps to reconstruct events that occurred. The more that is seen of ancient man's achievements, the more the present generation becomes aware of the wealth of human experience that lies beyond the reach of history.

"The Early Americans" is a film not only of explanation but of discovery. With animated maps, panoramic landscapes and scenes from the past and present, the film shows how man's interaction with the environment led to his rise from nomadic hunter to builder of empires more than 2,000 years before Columbus sailed for the New World. It breathes life and meaning into the search for man's history by separating fact from theory and general agreement from controversy - while clearly pointing out that the puzzle is far from complete.

E. NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - TREATIES MADE, TREATIES BROKEN
(Reel 1) 18 min. Color
Presents a treaty dispute: comment by tribes who depend upon fishing for livelihood and their harrassment by government.

F. NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - HOW THE WEST WAS WON AND HONOR LOST
(Reel 11) 25 min. Color
Covers landing of Columbus, the signing of treaties by George Washington and others, the breaking of treaties and removal of the Indian people to desolate areas. From the "Trail of Tears" to the Battle of Wounded Knee.

G. NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN - LAMENT OF THE RESERVATION
(Reel 111) 24 min. Col.
Presents a record of life on an Indian reservation. A life plagued by poverty, hunger, and infant mortality. This film also reveals the sacrifices an Indian must make in order to live on the reservation and remain an Indian. 1971

H. TAHTONKA - Col. 30 Min.
Filmed in the area where the events took place, this film shows the buffalo hunts, the ceremonial and economic importance of the buffalo to the plains Indians, their conflict with the settlers and railroad builders, and the near extermination of the buffalo and the defeat of the Indians by the U. S. Cavalry. 1968

I. ALASKA - Col. 28 Min.
Presents a fascinating study of the resources, history and natural beauty of our 49th state. Edited version of national geographic television special.

J. ESKIMOS - A CHANGING CULTURE - Col. 17 min.
Presents the question to what extent are changes in family patterns, values and other elements of culture related to changes in technology. Uses the Eskimos of Nunivak Island in the Bering Sea to examine such changes as they have occurred in the lifetime of the present generation. 1971

K. ALASKAN ESKIMO - A WAY OF LIFE - Col. 20 min.
The Alaskan Eskimo represents a culture experiencing a rapid transition from the old to the new. This film portrays the struggle of these people to maintain their traditions and still adapt to a technology that may completely destroy their old way of life. 1973

L. ESKIMO IN LIFE AND LEGEND - 22 Min. C.
Relates the dramatic story of a great seal hunter who carved the image of his wish from a piece of stone - a wish that later came true.

M. NOAH - Col. 17 Min.
Noah is an elderly Eskimo who lives at Frobisher Bay, on Baffin Island. A master carver, he is seen carving a stone figure as he talks of the changes in the lifestyle of his people. Scenes around the settlement and out on the snow-covered, windswept landscape point up the contrasts. 1974

N. AMERICAN INDIANS AS SEEN BY D. H. LAWRENCE - 13½ min. Col.
The novelist's wife and Aldous Huxley discuss Lawrence's views of Indian culture.

O. LOON'S NECKLACE - 11 Min. Col.
The Indian legend of how the loon, a water bird,received his distinguishing neckband. Authentic ceremonial masks, carved by Indians of British Columbia, establish the characteris of the story and portray the Indian's sensitivity to the moods of nature.

P. PUEBLO HERITAGE - 20 Min. Col.
Traces the history of the Pueblo peoples from Mesa Verde to the present Pueblos.

Q. NAVAJO INDIAN - 10 Min. Col.
Portrays in color the Navajo daily life. Shows arts and crafts - especially silver work and weaving. Native habitat, customs and ceremonies are interwoven into the story.

R. GERONIMO JONES - Col. 21 min.
Tells of the identity crisis of Geronimo Jones, a descendant of the great Apache Chief, Geronimo. Relates how he is given a treasured Apache medallion by his grandfather which he trades in for a television set. Describes his bewilderment when he turns on the set and Indians are being portrayed as enemies. 1970

S. I WILL FIGHT NO MORE FOREVER (3 parts) 106 min. color
Portrays the tragic confrontation of two cultures - the Nez Perce Indians and the white government. Follows the 1600 mile journey as the Indians flee from the U.S. Army, after they have been forced from their land. Based on historical fact, portrays Chief Joseph, leader of the Nez Perce, and his military campaign against the U. S. Cavalry, commanded by General Oliver Howard. The general is sympathetic to the Indian cause and is friendly to Joseph, but he has Presidential orders to follow. Documents a civilian firing the first shot, and causing a massacre between the forces. This is an epic Wolper Production, and stars James Whitmore as General Howard. 1975

T. A MAN CALLED HORSE - Color, 120 minutes
A captured English aristocrat endures humiliation and pain in the process of becoming a Sioux warrior. Showsvarious aspects of the Sioux culture as well as intertribal hostilities. 1970

U. NATIVE AMERICAN ARTS - 20 min. color.
Contemporary artists and craftsmen of Native American descent are making significant contributions to the cultural life of the United States. In this film the viewer gets a richly varied and vivid impression of the unique historic and esthetic values, images and traditions that are being vigorously developed by Native Americans in every art form today. (Indian Arts and Crafts Boards)

V. SACRED GROUND (Parts I and II) is narrated by Cliff Robertson and examines the North American Indian's vital relationship with the earth.
Part 1, The Indian and the Land, takes the viewer to the earthen mounds at Cahokia in southern Illinois, describes Indian burial rituals, ventures into the sacred mountain in southwest South Dakota where the Cheyenne go to renew their power, roams the Canyon deChilly which is the center of the Navajo universe, and finally passes through the Colorado town of LaJunta where the last great peace council of the Plains Indians was held in 1840.

Part II, Indian Origin, Legend and Spirit, traces the journey of the Pueblo Indians from the pithouses and cliff dwellings of the Four Corners to the houseblocks and kivas of New Mexico. A Kiowa legend surrounding an ominous tower on the plains of Wyoming is translated into a brief but delightful animation. The importance of the dream-life for the Yuma, Pima, and Maricopa Indians of the southwest is dramatized, and the origin and meaning of Hopi rock-writing is explained.

The beauty of these films' cinematography is enhanced by the script developed mainly by Natachee Scott Momaday in consultation with Vine Deloria, Jr., and Dr. Roger Buffalohead. (Part 1: 23 min., color - Part II: 25 min. color.)

W. ESKIMO IN LIFE AND LEGEND - 22 Min. C
Relates the dramatic story of a great seal hunter who carved the image of his wish from a piece of stone - a wish that later came true. 1960

X. ARCTIC PEOPLE - Col. 14 Min.
Shows how Eskimos and Lapps adapt to the conditions of their environment. Discusses the barren and cold Canadian Northland where the Eskimos must forsake agriculture for hunting. Points out that the less hostile environment of the low arctic permits the Lapps to engage in the more varied activities of husbandry and fishing. Places people live series. 1970

Y. JOURNALS OF LEWIS AND CLARK - 27 Min. Col.
Historical re-enactment of major events in this journey. Suggests the problems of conservation and Indian subjugation.

Z. TEN LITTLE INDIANS - 10 Min. Col.
Uses a favorite nursery rhyme to introduce basic concepts of subtraction and show its relationship to addition.

II. VIDEOTAPES

A videotape series, The First Americans, is available through the Media Duplication and Distribution Service of the New York State Education Department's Bureau of Mass Communications. The series consists of 20 programs on Native Americans. Each program is 30 minutes in length.

1. Before Columbus
2. Native American Education Programs
3. Native American Organizations
4. Native American Education
5. Termination
6. Pow-wows, Singing and Dance
7. Vine DeLoria
8. Alcohol and Drug Abuse I
9. Alcohol and Drug Abuse II
10. Legal, Political Issues
11. Equal Protection Under the Law
12. Alcatraz
13. Native American Indian Studies
14. Native American Stereotypes in Movies
15. Indian Crafts
16. Paintings
17. Native Americans and the Church
18. AIM
19. Marie Potts
20. Civilization

III. TAPES

THESE ARE OUR WORDS! Produced by: Akwesasne Notes, Mohawk Nation,
Via Rooseveltown, N. Y. 13683

A. GANIENKEH, 1975:
Fourteen months after the establishment of a Mohawk camp in the traditional homeland, the settlement is there and prospering, prepared to stay for generations to come. Legal confrontations over the seizure of this site in the Adirondack Park still loom ahead. Produced by AKWESASNE NOTES in conjunction with Ganienkeh Communications. 60 minutes.

B. THREE MESSAGES FROM RAY FADDEN:
History of the Iroquois Confederacy, Contributions of Indians, Problems, by the owner of the Six Nations Museum, at Onchiota, New York. 40 minutes.

C. GOD IS RED: A TALK BY VINE DELORIA, JR., Lakota Philospher and Attorney, on the necessity of native religious values for the Indian movement and for the future of North America. 30 minutes.

D. JOHN TRUDELL: ON COMMITMENT
One of the founders of AIM, John Trudell says that when talking about self-discipline for AIM, commitment becomes a number-one priority. This is a call for native people to get it all together and to participate in the struggles against oppression. 15 minutes.

E. ALCATRAZ IS NOT AN ISLAND
A tribute to Richard Oakes, Excerpts from a speech in 1970 when he forecasted most of the actions of reclaiming Indian lands. In an interview with Louis Cook, Mohawk poet Peter Blue Cloud talks about his experiences at Alcatraz and his memories of Richard Oakes. Blue Cloud reads three poems from the book he edited, "Alcatraz Is Not An Island". 24 minutes.

A. INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA - a series by National Geographic. Each is about 15 minutes in length.

1. The First Americans

The Bering Strait today covers what was once a grassy, treeless plain - a land bridge that connected Asia and Alaska. Game herds roamed across it; they were pursued by nomadic hunters, the first Americans.

Ancestors of today's Indians first came to North America during the last Ice Age, which occurred some 10,000 to 100,000 years ago. Ten thousand years ago, a warming trend ended the Ice Age and altered the natural habitat of big game. Gradually adapting to a variety of climates, from the deserts of the Southwest to the forests of the East, human beings turned to hunting small game and gathering wild plants. By about 2,000 years ago, Indians of the Southwest had mastered agriculture - particularly the growing of corn - and settled life was established.

The Hohokam Indians, who lived in villages, irrigated and farmed the desert; the Anasazi cliff dwellers lived farther north.

In the East, Indians constructed thousands of mounds of earth that they used for burials, ceremonies, and bases for temples. These peoples excelled in pottery-making and carving.

Archeologists study the remains of villages and ceremonial centers, reconstructing the long, unwritten history of the first Americans.

2. The Eastern Woodlands

Two different worlds - European and Indian - confronted each other in 1492 when Christopher Columbus landed in the Bahama Islands. Succeeding explorers encountered a rich variety of Indian tribes in the eastern forests of North America. Many Indians lived in farming villages near waterways; they supplemented cultivated crops - corn, beans, and squash - by hunting, fishing, and gathering wild plants.

Indians of the Northeast survived in many environments: on lakeshores, in mountains, and in forests. Some Algonkin tribes made homes in the Great Lakes area; Iroquois tribes lived to the east of them. French and English forces - competing for land and furs - took advantage of rivalries between many Iroquois and Algonkin tribes.

As white Americans moved west, Indians forfeited more land and freedom. With the defeat of the Sauk chief Black Hawk in 1832, the tribes of the Northeast lost their last stronghold.

Southeastern Indians were also influenced by the whites, and finally yielded to their strength. The Cherokees, who had adopted much of the white man's culture, were moved to Oklahoma when gold was discovered on their land. Some Indians escaped to the mountains; others hid in the swamps of Florida. Seminoles there retain traditions of the past while adjusting to the modern world.

3. The Plains

The Great Plains, a vast grassland that spreads across the center of the United States, stretches west to the Rocky Mountains; it supported hugh herds of game. Buffaloes blackened this natural pastureland and Indians depended on their meat and hides. With horses, the mobility of Plains hunters increased and the quest for food became easier.

Some tribes subsisted mostly by farming from permanent settlements along rivers. These villages served as trade centers for Plains Indians, and later for white traders.

Warfare was a part of the Plains Indian's life. Stealing horses and skirmishing with other tribes added to a warrior's personal valor.

Ceremonies also played an important role on the Plains. Indians performed dances for spiritual help in battle, underwent self-torture as a sign of gratitude for divine protection during warfare, and held prayerful rituals asking for spiritual guidance.

The threat to Indian independence increased as white Americans moved onto the Plains. Homesteaders established farms and ranches; hunters killed the buffaloes. Indians fiercely resisted these incursions; as hostilities increased, battles and massacres resulted. Warriors rallied around great chiefs like Sitting Bull, but the U. S. Army proved stronger. A new religion, the Ghost Dance, encouraged Plains Indians briefly, but faith was broken with the massacre of Indians at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1890. By then - with the buffalo herds gone and most tribes placed on reservations - much of the traditional Plains Indians' way of life had ended.

4. West of the Shining Mountains

Indians of the Southwest and the Northwest Coast and Eskimos of the Arctic have adapted over many centuries to varied environments. Their lifestyles, diets, and crafts all reflect this adaptation.

Hopi Indians live in the Southwest desert, herding sheep and raising crops in a dry and sandy land. Centuries ago, Southwest Indians built adobe homes in caves and on the tops of buttes and mesas. Today, some Pueblo Indians still live in villages that retain much of the past. Kachina figures exemplify the richly symbolic nature of Hopi religion.

Ancestors of Navajo Indians came from Canada to the Southwest almost 500 years ago. Warlike nomads, they eventually adopted the culture of neighboring peoples, including rug weaving from the Pueblos and silversmithing from the Mexicans. Navajo religion is concerned with life on earth; it treats signs of disharmony with complex rituals.

Apache raiders of the Southwest fought against other tribes, and later against white settlers. Following leaders like Geronimo, Apache warriors resisted the U. S. Army until the tribe surrendered in 1886.

Northwest Coast Indians benefited from a rich environment, which provided a bounty of food from the sea, rivers, and forests. Tribal craftsmen excelled in the arts of blanket weaving and wood carving. Cedar trees provided the raw material for elaborate totem poles and large seagoing canoes. Totem poles showed family symbols or served as markers for graves; individual animals or birds might represent figures from a mythical story. At festive potlatches Indians would display their riches by giving away or destroying symbols of their wealth.

The Eskimo culture developed about 6,000 years ago in one of the most inhospitable environments in the world. In northern Alaska and Canada, where temperatures may fall to 50 degrees below zero, Eskimos sustain themselves by hunting animals like walruses, polar bears, and caribou for their meat and skins.

5. Indians Today

Decades after the last of the Indian Wars and the final settlement of tribes on reservations, Indians across North America are slowly beginning to regain control of their own destiny. Of more than 800,000 American Indians today, more than half live on or near tribal reservations; many others are city-dwellers.

On the Navajo reservation, which sprawls across parts of Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, the Navajo Tribal Council governs and conducts the business of the largest tribe in the United States. Although change is coming quickly to the Navajos, many traditions and customs persist. Some families still live in hogans of earth and logs even as new homes with modern conveniences are being built.

Sheepherding - once a major source of income - is giving way to factory jobs and crafts. Some Navajos weave brightly colored rugs for sale; others make miniaturized circuits for satellites. New economic help to the tribe is provided by the Four Corners Power Plant and coal mine; but they also bring ecological problems.

Medical and educational facilities are improving, and are steadily reaching out to increasing numbers of Navajos. Each year Navajos gather for Indian-run fairs and festivals. These include rodeos and ceremonies like the Yeibichai.

Throughout North America, Indians of today are confronting a fast-changing world. Protesting what they believed to be the inadequacies in government policy toward their people, some Indians seized the town of Wounded Knee, South Dakota, in 1973, and held it by armed force. Only after weeks of negotiations did they surrender control of the town.

Most Indians agree that improved education is necessary for the future. Choctaw Indian children attend classes at a boarding school on their reservation in Mississippi. Adult education courses on many reservations help older Indians who have been forced to live on welfare because of a lack of schooling and job opportunities.

On reservations across the continent, Indians of today follow a life that combines elements of the traditional past and the modern present.

B. WHEN THE LEGENDS DIE (Movie Strip Unit)

1. Promise of Assimilation - 169 frames
2. Search for Identity - 179 frames

This package contains 2 Film Strips which derive entirely from the original motion picture. The frames in each Strip are copies of the movie's vital frames and the sound track is a condensation of the original sound. Minimum narrative is added to maintain continuity. These two Story Strips present a synopsis of the plot and should be shown in order. The Strips are designed to reinforce student awareness of the problems of the American Indian.

C. THE FIRST AMERICANS - "New York Times" filmstrip - 1973

Discusses the increased militant actions of Native Americans and moves toward self-determination as well as comments by Ben Black Elk and Vine DeLoria.

D. THE AMERICAN INDIAN: A DISPOSSESSED PEOPLE

Part I - Discusses the position of the American Indian in the U. S. after World War II - health, education, urban migration and organization.

Part II -Discusses the basic value differences between the Indians and the whites.

V. POSTERS AND PHOTO DISPLAYS

A. MODERN EDUCATIONAL VISUAL TEACHING AIDS from the American Indian National Bank. 25 posters - 36" x 23"

1. Tecumseh
2. Sequoya
3. John Ross
4. Joseph
5. Joseph Brant
6. Lucayan
7. Arawak
8. Red Cloud
9. Pocahontas
10. Pontiac
11. Standing Bear
12. Manuelito
13. Ten Bears & Quanah
14. Plenty Coups
15. Wovoka
16. Hayenwatan
17. Seattle
18. Osceola
19. Sitting Bull
20. Geronimo
21. Black Hawk
22. Ouray
23. Cornplanter & Red Jacket
24. Wounded Knee Massacre
25. An Indian Prayer

B. PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMERICAN INDIANS - 100 photographs..8½ x 11"

Part I - Indian Life (photos 1-59)
Part II - Indian People (photos 60-81)
Part III - Indians & Whites (photos 82-100)

C. PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHIEFS

20 photographs - 14"x10" of famous Indians

D. WOUNDED KNEE - 1973 - 20 photo aids - 11" x 14"

More than 80 years after the army massacred 200 Indians at Wounded Knee, S.D., 30 militants from the American Indian Movement (AIM) "captured" and occupied Wounded Knee (Pine Ridge) for 71 days. Their purpose was to dramatize 300 years of mistreatment. The government's reaction was hostile rather than conciliatory. A small army of heavily armed troops surrounded the town. A massacre was narrowly averted when the National Council of Churches and the Quakers intervened. This photo aid report tells what happened.

E. AKWESASNE NOTES POSTERS
Scenes of 20 posters - 17" x 22"

1. Zinacanteco Mayans
2. Treaty Day
3. Painted Tipi
4. Shrine of Hipocrisy
5. Unity under the Creation
6. Chief Curlyhead
7. Leonard Crow Dog
8. Bear Belly - Arickara
9. Poundmaker - Cree Nation
10. The Rush Gatherer - Arickara
11. Zuni Governor
12. Dan Katchongva
13. Kato, a Wintu Woman
14. Charlot, Flathead Chief
15. Roger Malloch photo
16. Edward Curtis photo
17. Cycle of Life
18. Wounded Knee
19. Fire Carrier Bringing the Skull
20. Portrait of Life on a Chippewa Reservation

VI. RECORDS

A. AUTHENTIC MUSIC OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Volume I:	War Dances and Honor Songs
Volume II:	Social Songs and Folk Songs
Volume III:	Ceremonial Songs and Chants

Includes music of the following tribes: Cheyenne, Ponca, Sioux, Arikara, Omaha, Taos, Kiowa, Navajo, Crow, Pawnee, Shawnee, Tewa, Apache, Ute, Pima, Papago, Zuni, Hopi and Paiute.

B. AN ANTHOLOGY OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN AND ESKIMO MUSIC

Record set is organized to facilitate thinking about music in terms of function. It is also organized on the basis of cultural areas - The Plains, Southwest, Northwest Coast, Western Sub-Arctic, Eastern Sub-Arctic, Arctic, Northeast, Southeast - as well as contemporary - Pan Indian.

C. NATIVE AMERICAN EXPRESSION

Brigham Young University
Intertribal Choir (35 Native American singers representing over 30 different tribes.)

D. RED HAWKS ACCOUNT OF CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE

Read by Arthur Junaluska (Cherokee)

E. JOHNNY CASH BITTER TEARS - BALLADS OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN

Eight songs, written by Peter LaFarge (Nargaset) and Johnny Cash (part Cherokee) view problems from the Indian's viewpoint.

F. DYLAN

Includes "The Ballad of Ira Hayes" written by Peter LaFarge and sung by Bob Dylan.

G. RELOCATION - CROSSING OF INDIAN TRIBES

Indian rock group performs "Let My People Dance", "Christopher Columbus", and "Relocation", among others.

H. REDBONE - MESSAGE FROM A DRUM

Indian rock group performs "Message from a Drum", among others.

I. MOONSHOOT - BUFFY SAINTE-MARIE

Includes "He's An Indian Cowboy in the Rodeo", and "Native North American Child".

J. LITTLE WHEEL SPIN AND SPIN - Buffy Sainte Marie

Includes "My Country 'Tis of Thy People You're Dying".

K. THE BEST OF BUFFY SAINTE-MARIE

Includes "Now That the Buffalo's Gone".

L. CUSTER DIED FOR YOUR SINS - Floyd Westerman

Included 11 songs by this veteran of the contemporary Indian movement. "Missionaries", "Here Come the Anthros" and "B.I.A." are among the eleven.

M. AS LONG AS THE GRASS SHALL GROW

Peter LaFarge sings 13 songs of the Indians. "The Senecas", "The Trail of Tears", and "Hey, Mr. President" are included.

BETHLEHEM CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
Delmar, New York

Social Studies Department

AMERICAN INDIAN - PAST AND PRESENT

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Washburn, Wilcomb E., The Indian in America, Harper & Row (c.1975) 296 p.
(Surveys the full history of the American Indians, examining Indian personal, social, religious, and cultural characteristics and conduct, their relationships with whites, and emerging new roles, identities, and goals.)

Washburn, Wilcomb E., *Red Man's Land/White Man's Law*; Scribner (c.1971) 280 p.
(Examines the American Indian's struggle to preserve his self-identity and views his legal status throughout U. S. history.)

Waters, Frank, *Masked Gods; Navaho & Pueblo Ceremonialism*. Ballantine, c.1950. 459 p.

Wax, Murray L., *Indian Americans: Unity and Diversity*. Prentice-Hall (c.1971) 236 p.
(A brief historical study of Indian-white relationships in the Americas introduces an analysis of contemporary culture and problems in tribes of the United States.)

West, Jessamyn, *The Massacre at Fall Creek.* Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich (c.1975) 373 p.
Narrates the reactions of a small 1824 Indiana settlement to the capture, trial, conviction, and execution of five white men for the premeditated murder of nine peaceful men, women and children of the Seneca tribe.

Williams, John, 1664-1729, *The Redeemed Captive Returning to Zion*, Ann Arbor, University Microfilms (1966)
(Reprint of the 6th ed., published 1795. Includes appendices by Stephen Williams, John Taylor, and Thomas Prince, bringing the history of Deerfield, Mass., down to 1793.)

Wilson, Edmund, *Apologies to The Iroquois*, (with a study of the Mohawks in high steel) Random, 1960. 310 p.

Witt, Shirley, *The Way, An Anthology of American Indian Literature*, Vintage, c. 1972. 261 p.

Worton, Stanley, *The First Americans*. Hayden, c.1974. 181 p.

Annotated Bibliography - Books

Andrist, Ralph K., *The Long Death - The Last Days of the Plains Indian*,
New York: Collier Books, 1976, 371 pp.
(a documentary history of the military conquest of the Plains Indians - excellent maps)

Armstrong, Virginia Irving, I Have Spoken, New York: Pocket Books,
1972, 242 pp.
(collection of the oratory of the American Indian from the 17th century to the present day.)

Axtell, James ed., *The Native American People of the East*, West Haven: Pendulum Press,
1973, 126 pp.
(includes discussion of birth, growth, love and marriage, work, play, heaven and earth, and death through primary sources - what their life was like when Europeans "discovered" them.

Bahti, Tom, *Southwestern Indian Tribes*, Las Vegas: KC Publications, 1973, 72 pp.
(contains information about contemporary Indian groups in Arizona and New Mexico.

Balikci, Asen, *The Netsilik Eskimo*, Garden City: The Natural History
Press, 1970, 264 pp.
(Ethnographic reconstruction of the Netsilik Eskimo based on historical sources and Balikci's own field work; discusses their traditional way of life including man and environment, social collaboration, social tensions and supernatural.)

Barrett, S.M., Ed. *Geronimo His Own Story*, New York: Ballantine Books,
1973, 207 pp.
(autobiography of Geronimo with introduction by Frederick W. Turner III)

Benedict, Ruth, *Patterns of Culture*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company,
1959, 290 pp.
(Study of 3 sharply contrasting cultures - Pueblos, Dobu and Kwakiutl)

Brown, Dee, *Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee*, New York: Bantam Books,
1972, 458 pp.
(Story of the settling of the west from the Indian point of view.)

Brown, Dee, *Showdown at Little Big Horn*, New York: Berkeley Publishing Corporation,
1972, 191 pp.
(account of the days from May 17, 1976 through June 25, 1976)

Brown, Vinson, *Great Upon the Mountain*, Healdsburg: Naturegraph Publishers,
1971, 146 pp.
(a sort of biography of Ta-Sunke-Witko (Crazy Horse); unlike the work by Mari Sandoz, Brown emphasizes the spiritual crisis and triumphs in his life.)

Brown, Vinson, Peoples of the Sea Wind, New York: Collier Books, 1977, 259 pp.
(covers the 300 year history of the varied cultures of the native Americans of the Pacific coast including their art, artifacts, rituals, and family life)

Burnette, Robert, The Road to Wounded Knee, New York: Bantam Books, 1974, 332 pp.
(Burnette, Tribal Chairman of the Rosebud Sioux Reservation, has teamed with white journalist John Koster discussing why Wounded Knee happened, what led up to it and what the future should bring)

Cahn, Edgar and David Hearne, eds., Our Brother's Keeper: The Indian in White America, New York: New American Library, 1970, 193 pp.
(Describes the status of the American Indian in American society today - a look at a world which exists today within our midst.)

Catlin, George, Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Conditions of North American Indians, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1973. Vol. 1 264 pp. Vol. II 266 pp.
(these two volumes were written during George Catlin's 8 years of travel among the tribes of Indians of North America, contained over 300 excellent illustrations)

Ceram, C.W., The First American, New York: New American Library, 1972, 415 pp.
(Archaeologist tells the story of "prehistoric" Indian cultures in North America.)

Collier, John, Indians of the Americas, New York: New American Library, 1947, 191 pp.
(Collier examines the history of the American Indians from the Incas to the present - abridged.)

Collier, John, On the Gleaming Way, Denver; Sage Books, 1962, 163 pp.
(former Commissioner of Indian Affairs discusses Navajos, eastern Pueblos, Zunis, Hopis, Apaches and their land and meanings.)

Collier, Pete, When Shall They Rest? - The Cherokee's Long Struggle with America, New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1975, 171 pp.
(the story of the Cherokees from the first New World contact with the whites until the present time)

Costo, Rupert and Jeanette Henry, Indian Treaties: Two Centuries of Dishonor San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1977, 243 pp.
(chapters deal with the new war against Indians, the Meeds dissent, current Indians of the Northwest as well as tribes today.)

Costo, Rupert, The American Indian Reader - History San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1974, 148 pp.
(reader deals with a quick survey of history since pre contact to the Nixon administration - contains a separate chronology)

Costo, Rupert, ed. Textbooks and the American Indian, San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, Inc., 1970, 269 pp.
(As a direct result of the failure of the publishers, educational writers and school administrators to provide accurate classroom instructional materials, and independent Indian publishing house has been formed. The Indian Historian Press, Inc. has begun to publish book about the Natives and is written by Indian scholars. The book is a preliminary statement in this program.)

Culin, Stewart, Games of the North American Indians, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1975, 846 pp.
(one of the most complete works ever prepared on the games of North American Indians. It is based on museum collections, travel and ethnographic accounts, and the authors own trips to many Indian tribes around the turn of the century.)

Cumming, John, A Guide for the Writing of Local History, Lansing: Michigan American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 1976.

Curtis, Edward S., Portraits from North American Indian Life, A & W Visual Library, 1972, 176 pp.
(A series of 86 photographs to document various aspects of the North American Indian's culture.)

Curtis, Natalie, The Indians' Book, New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1968, 584 pp.
(songs, myths, drawings, and decorations based on traditional designs; its musical and folk materials comes directly from the Indian oral tradition and is presented exactly as Curtis recorded it.)

Custer, George A., My Life on the Plains, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1972, 626 pp.
(text was taken directly from the magazine Galaxy where it first appeared as a series of articles (January, 1972 to October, 1974)

Cutler, Charles, ed. American Indians Today A Search for Identity, Middletown: Xerox Corporation, 1971, 47 pp.
(Case studies explore the tribe today, life on reservations, the relationship of Indians with the Federal Government and Indian vs. Anglo values.)

David, Jau, Ed., The American Indian The First Victim, New York: William Marrow and Company, 1972, 192 pp.
(26 selections (all but 3 written by American Indians) tell of their joys, sufferings, and beliefs before and after contact with the white man; it is divided into four sections - Growing Up Indian, The Indian Way of Life, Encountering the White Man, and The Indian in the Twentieth Century)

Day, A. Grove, The Sky Clears (Poetry of the American Indians) Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1964.
(more than 200 poems taken from over 40 North American tribes)

DeAngulo, Jaime, Indian Tales, New York: Ballentine Books, 1976, 241 pp
(Indian folk tales, rituals, hunting adventures, allegories, blessings and curses)

Debo, Angie, A History of the Indians of the United States, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1977, 450 pp.
(in depth historical survey of the Indians of the United States, including Eskimos and Aleuts of Alaska, which isolates and analyzes the problems which have troubled them since their first contact with the white man.)

Debo, Angie, The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972, 314 pp.
(interpretation of Choctaw history as an analysis of the local events in the life of the tribe as set off against outside forces)

Deloria, Jr., Vine, Behind the Trail of Broken Treaties, New York: Delta Books, 1974, 263 pp.
(The author reviews the history of the federal government's relations with Indians and proposes a future role.)

Deloria, Jr., Vine, Custer Died for Your Sins, New York: Avon Books, 1970, 272 pp.
(Deloria describes the Indian's situation in America today.)

Deloria, Jr., Vine, God is Red, New York: Delta Books, 1973, 376 pp.
(The author offers an alternative to Christianity through a return to Indian beliefs and concepts.)

Deloria, Vine, Jr., ed., Of Utmost Good Faith, New York: Bantam Books, 1972, 403 pp.
(the case of the American Indian against the U.S. government as documented in treaties, speeches, judicial rulings, congressional bills and hearings from 1830 to the present)

DeRosier, Arthur H., Jr., The Removal of the Choctaw Indians, New York: Harper and Row, 1972, 208 pp.
(DeRosier analyzes the treaties of 1818-1819, Doak's Stand (1820) and Dancing Rabbitt Creek (1830) and the actual removal expeditions; he shows its major importance as a pattern for Indian removal in the 19th century)

Dixon, Joseph K., The Vanishing Race, New York: Popular Library Eagle Books, 1972, 222 pp.
(A recored of the last great Indian Council and the Indian's story of Custer's fight)

Dockstader, Frederick J., Great North American Indians, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1977, 385 pp.
(Presents life histories of 300 North American Indian leaders, from all regions and tribes, active between 1600 and 1977)

Driver, Harold E., Indians of North America, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972, 632 pp.
(a description of the enormous variation of culture patterns among Indians from the Arctic to Panama at the high points of their histories.)

Embree, Edwin R., Indians of the Americas.
New York: Collier Books, 1970
(a discussion of classic Indian cultures (Maya, Aztec, & Inca) as well as North American Indian Life (Plains, Iroquois and Pueblo)

Erdoes, Richard, The Sun Dance People, New York: Random House, 1972, 218 pp
(Plains Indians are seen not only as historical figures but also as modern individuals struggling to save their lands, their way of life, their very identity)

Farb, Peter, Humankind, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1978, 528 pp.
(Farb synthesizes the latest findings in the social sciences to emerge with a full portrait of Homo Sapiens. The subjects covered are as broad as the evolution of human behavior. Includes information on Inca, Aztec, Eskimo, Mohave and Navajos)

Farb, Peter, Man's Rise to Civilization, (as shown by the Indians of North America), New York: Aoon Books, 1969, 400 pp.
(Farb describes the Indian's richly diverse societies - their cultural evolution - Aztec, Eskimo, Zuni, Iroquois, etc.)

Farb, Peter, Man's Rise to Civilization: The Cultural Ascent of the Indians of North America, New York: E. P. Dutton, 1978, 314 pp.
(Summary of indigenous societies of North America as they were first seen by explorers and then anthropologist. It provides the reader with the latest information about the prehistory, biology and languages of native Americans -- 2nd edition - almost every paragraph of 1968 book has been revised.

Feder, Norman American Indian Art, New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1973
(Contains a short discussion of Indian Art and then presents it by culture areas and Plains, Southwest, Great Basin and Pacific Plateau, Pacific Northwest Coast, Artic Coast, and Woodlands)

Final Report - American Indian Policy Review Commission, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977, 624 pp.
(Report and recommendations of the AIPRC submitted to Congress in 1977)

Forbes, Jack D., ed., The Indian in America's Past, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall, 1964, 181 pp.
(Using various sources Forbes documents the struggle of the Native American from 1584 to the present)

Frenchen, Peter, Book of the Eskimos, Greenwich: Fawcett Publications, 1961
(This book presents an extraordinary closeup of the eskimo civilization - trade, love and marriage, eating, visiting, etc.)

Haines, Francis, The Nez Perces, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972, 365 pp.
(one volume in the Civilization of the American Indian Series; Haines tells the internal story of what the Nez Perces thought, felt and did)

Henry, Jeannette, ed., The American Indian Reader - Anthropology San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1972, 174 pp.
(reader deals with archeology, the anthropologist and the Indian as well as studies of early agriculture and economy)

Henry, Jeannette, ed., The American Indian Reader - Literature San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1973, 249 pp.
(reader deals with poets, story-tellers, columnists as well as the Indian image in literature)

Henry, Jeannette, The American Indian Reader - Education San Francisco: Indian Historian Press, 1972, 300 pp.
(this reader deals with the history as well as the current problems of education and includes films and book reviews as well as curriculum samples)

Henry, Will, From Where the Sun Now Stands, New York: Random House, 1976, 245 pp.
(Based on the retreat of Chief Joseph told through the eyes of a member of the band)

Hertzberg, Hazel., The Great Tree and the Longhouse, New York: The MacMillan Company, 1966, 122 pp.
(a discussion of the culture of the Iroquois -- myths, patterns of time and space, kinship, roles and the confederacy)

Hertzberg, Hazel W., The Search for An American Identity, Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1972, 362 pp.
(Provides historical background for development of modern Pan-Indianism; deals with Urban Indians, Peyote Cult, and Native American Church)

Hildebrand, Ernest, ed., Red and Yellow Black and Brown, Minneapolis: Winston Press, 1972, 322 pp.
(sampler from current literature structured for comparative reading about the races)

Hollmann, Clide and John Mitchum, Black Hawk's War, Philadelphia: Auberback Publishers, In 1973, 126 pp.
(Presents the life of the Sauk Indian chief, Black Hawk, emphasizing his struggle to maintain his tribe's land and way of life against the encroachment of the white man)

I Have Spoken, compiled by Virginia Irving Armstrong, Chicago: The Swallow Press, Inc., 1971, 205 pp.
(Collection of American Indian oratory from the 17th to the 20th century, concentrating on speeches focusing around Indian-White relationships)

Indian Law Enforcement Improvement Act of 1975 - Congressional Hearings - Part I, December 1975.

Indian Law Enforcement Improvement Act of 1975 - Congressional Hearings - Part II, March 1976

Indian Oratory, compiled by W.C. Vanderwerth, New York: Ballentine Books, 1975, 242 pp.
(famous speeches by noted Indian chieftains from 1758 to 1910)

Indians of All Tribes, Alcatraz Is Not An Island, Berkeley: Wingbow Press, 1972, 107 pp.
("We present these documents and thoughts concerning the Indian occupation of Alcatraz in the hope that a better understanding may be reached between peoples of various cultural backgrounds and traditions." from introduction to the publication edited by Peter Bluecloud.

Jennings, Francis, The Invasion of America, New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1976, 369 pp.
(Author examines history of relationships between Europeans and Indians during the colonial period, contains a revisionist interpretation of puritan history)

Jones, Charles, Ed., Look To The Mountain Top, San Jose: Gousha Publications, 1972, 121 pp.
(contempory authors reveal Indian heritage, politics, religion, wealth, legends and medicine; authors include Udall, Price, Lurie, McNickle, Ewers, Deloria and Driver)

Jones, David E., Sanapia Comanche Medicine Woman, New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1972, 105 pp.
(case study of Sanapia with first hand accounts and on the scene observations which attempts to describe every aspect of Sanapia's role.)

Jones, Douglas C., The Court Martial of George Armstrong Custer (Novel) New York: Warner Books, 1976, 366 pp.
(Suppose Custer had not died at Little Big Horn...)

Josephy, Alvin M., The American Heritage Book of Indians, New York:

Josephy, Alvin M., The American Heritage Book of Indians, New York: American Heritage Publishing Company, Inc., 1961, 424 pp. (Very good single bolume history of American Indian from Bering Sea migration to today; excellent visuals.)

Josephy, Alvin M., The Indian Heritage of America, New York: Bantam Books, 1969, 397 pp. (Single volume containing account of Indian origins, Indian culture, Indian history and Indian diversities.)

Keithahn, Edward L., Eskimo Adventure, New York: Bonanza Books, 1963, 170 pp. (Describes the culture of the Eskimo - education, marriage, medicine, social activities, etc.)

Kinietz, W. Vernon, The Indian of the Western Great Lakes 1615-1760 Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1972, 427 pp. (story of the Huron, Miami, Ottawa, Potawatomi and Chippewa tribes in the years before contact with the white man changed their way of life - based on letters and journals of Europeans traders, missionaries, and officials who visited them between 1615 and 1760.)

Kopit, Arthur, Indians - A Play, New York: Hill and Wang, 1969 ("A combination of Wild West Show, vaudeville, and circus...there are dances, phony horses; things go wrong all the time - mock murders turn into real murders, there are conversations with the dead. It's a hallucinatory mosaic; a nightmare panorama of Buffalo Bill reliving his life and trying to work out where he went wrong.)

Kluckhohn, Clyde and Dorothea Leighton, The Navaho, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1974, 355 pp. (ranges from prehistoric times to the present; the authors consider four aspects of Navaho life - their history, economic situation, sultural heritage, and social structure.)

Kluckhohn, Clyde, Navaho Witchcraft, Boston: Beacon Press, 1967 (Witchcraft is defined by Kluckhohn as "the influence of events by supernatural techniques that are socially disapprove." - his description and analysis of Navajo ideas and actions has reverance for the comparative consideration of how any society deals with the ambition for power, the aggressiveness, and the anxiety of its members).

Lame Deer and Richard Erdoes, Lame Deer Seeker of Visions, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972, 288 pp. (life of a full-blooded Sioux medicine man)

Landes, Ruth, The Ojibwa Woman, New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1971, 247 pp. (ethnological field study organized around the life cycle, shows how social patterns are related to male and female concepts of identity.)

LaBarre, Weston, The Peyote Cult, New York: Schocken Books, 1969, 260 pp. (study of the background of Indian ritual based on the plant that produces profound but temporary sensory and psychic derangements)

Laubin, Reginald and Gladys, The Indian Tipi Its History, Construction, and Use, New York: Ballantine Books, 1975, 270 pp. (complete guide to building, using, and enjoying this movable shelter)

Leacock, Eleanor Burke and Nancy Oestreich Lurie, ed., North American Indians in Historical Perspectives, New York: Random House, 1971, 498 pp. (Contains 10 chapters on various Native American groups distributed geographically and a chapter on the contemporary American scene)

Lighthall, J. I., The Indian Folk Medicine Guide, New York: Popular Library, 1974 (The book, first published in 1883, was written by a lifelong student of the roots, flowers, barks, leaves and herbs that comprise Indian pharmocopaeia; if offers nearly 100 organic remedies)

Lowenfels, Walter, ed., From the Belly of the Shark, New York: Vintage Books, 1973, 352 pp. (voices of contemporary Indians, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, Eskimos, and Hawaiians - poems)

Lowitz, Sadyebeth and Anson, The Cruise of Mr. Christopher Columbus New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1959 (childrens picture book of the major events in the life of Christopher Columbus including contact with the Native Americans)

Maestas, John R., ed., Contemporary Native American Address, Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Publications, 1976, 424 pp. (puts together a cross section of representative speeches by Indians on a variety of issues)

Mails, Thomas E., The People Called Apache, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1974, 447 pp. (An account of the Apache life-way past and present - family, medicine, weapons, religion, arts, crafts and games, etc.)

Marquis, Arnold, A Guide to America's Indians Ceremonials, Reservations and Museums, Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1975, 265 pp. (includes information on various tribes, cultures, lifeways, present day relations with federal government, etc.)

Marriott, Alice and Carol K. Rachlin, American Epic: The Story of the American Indian, New York: New American Library, 1970, 207 pp. (Anthropologists describe different tribes, their response to the whites and the conditions they face today.)

Marriott, Alice, Kiowa Years, New York: The MacMillan Company, 1968, 173 pp. (a study in culture impact from 1869 to 1871 as well as a profile of the Kiowas)

Marriott, Alice and Carol K. Rachlin, American Indian Mythology, New York: New American Library, 1972, 252 pp. (a comprehensive study of the Indian lore in America from long ago to the present; works from the Iroquois to the Navajo)

McFarland, Philip, Reflections in Literature, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1975.
(English anthology which includes Buffy Sainte-Marie, Navajo Indians, and N. Scott Momaday).

McFee, Malcolm, Modern Blackfeet Montanans on a Reservation, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1972
(McFee discusses the Blackfeet's history but emphasizes Indian-oriented and white-oriented adaptations in their current society.)

McNickle, D'Arcy, Native American Tribalism, New York: Oxford University Press, 1973, 190 pp.
(reviews the history of contact and explains how the Indians have managed to remain an ethnic and cultural enclave within American society from colonial times through today.)

McNickle, D'Arcy, They Came Here First, New York: Harper & Row Publishers, 1975, 310 pp.
(compressed the whole story of the American Indians' twenty-five thousand years of life in the new world; three parts - unsealing a continent, new world rediscovered, and supplanting a people.

McTaggart, Fred, Wolf That I Am, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1976
(Discussion of the Mesquakie Indians, a large and powerful people on the Great Lakes region in the 16th and 17th centuries, who now live in a settlement along the Iowa River.)

Merrill, Arch, Land of the Senecas, Binghamton: Vail-Ballou Press, 1975, 146 pp.
(Story of the Seneca Poeple - Their way of life, their religion, their legends and their history)

Metcalf, P. Richard, ed., The Native American People of the West, West Haven: Pendulum Press, 1973, 159 pp.
(demonstrates the many different ways of life among the native American people of the West - aspects of major western Indian lifeways are illustrated in documents.)

Momaday, N. Scott, The Names, New York: Harper Colophon Books, 1976.
(A memoir - beautifully thoughtful catalog of the names both of people and of places that meant something to him when he was growing up.)

Moquin, Wayne and Charles Van Doren, Great Documents in American Indian History, New York: Praeger Publishers, 1974.
(survey of Indian life and history in the words of Indians from many tribes all over the United States to 1970.)

Morison, Samuel Eliot, The European Discovery of America, New York: Oxford University Press, 1971, 712 pp.
(Concentrates on Northern voyages 500 to 1600; there is no separate section dealing with the Native American - such information about initial contact is spread throughout.)

Mowat, Farley, People of the Deer, New York: Pyramid Books, 1977, 303 pp.
(Traces the story of the destruction of the Ihalmiut (inland Eskimos of Canada's Great Barrens)

Myers, J. Jay, Red Chiefs and White Challengers, New York: Washington Square Press, 1972, 288 pp. (vivid biographical sketches of the men who took part in the historic struggle - John Smith, William Penn, Tecumseh, John Ross, Andrew Jackson, John Chivington, Cochise, George Crook, Sitting Bull and Chief Joseph.)

Nash, Gary B., Red, White and Black, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1974, 350 pp. (Nash suggests an altogether different perspective and approach to early american history - pre-Revolutionary - a study of three major cultures during that time)

Nelson, Richard K., Hunters of the Northern Ice, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1972, 429 pp. (Nelson has written an account of Eskimo hunting techniques learned by direct participation; the book extends our knowledge of how human populations adapt themselves in one of the most arduous environments on our planet).

Neihardt, John G. (Flaming Rainbow), Black Elk Speaks - Being the Life Story of a Holy Man of the Oglala Sioux, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1970, 280 pp. (Through talks with Black Elk, Neihardt has put together the life of the individual which reflects the mind and life of the plains Indians)

Niethammer, Carolyn, Daughters of the Earth - The Lives and Legends Of American Indian Women, New York: Collier Books, 1977, 281 pp. (a chronology of the native American woman's life from birth to old age and death. Far from the submissive, downtrodden squaw of popular myth, the native American woman emerges as a proud, sometimes toic, always human individual.

Nurge, Ethel, ed., The Modern Sioux. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975, 352 pp. (the book explores cultural identity, social adaptation, personality development, social systems and reservation culture of the Sioux).

Ortiz, Alfonso, The Tewa World, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1974, 197 pp. (In this study of the Tewa, Ortiz explores the cosmological and ritual belief systems of a Pueblo culture as they relate to social institutions. Ortiz focuses on the ideas, rules and principles of Tewa Culture as they reflect in mythology, world view and ritual.)

Oswalt, Wendell H., This Land Was Theirs, New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1973, 617 pp. (Contains several chapters dealing with specific groups and a final chapter containing an overview of the emergency of contemporary Indian life.)

Parkman, Francis, The Conspiracy of Pontiac, New York: Collier Books, 1966, 544 pp. (Story of Indian uprising in 1763 that almost succeeded in crushing British power west of the Alleghenies.)

Pearson, Keith, L., The Indian in American History, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc., 1973, 135 pp.
(a brief history of Indian-white relations and of the role that Indian societies have played in the development of the U.S.).

Porter, C. Fayne, The Battle of the 1,000 Slain, New York: Scholastic Book Services, 1968, 256 pp.
(Nine stories of Indian leaders in their struggle for their people and their land - Hiawatha, Little Turtle, Sequoyah, Petalasharo, Osceola, Little Crow, Chief Joseph, Wovoka, and Ishi.)

Prucha, Francis Paul, American Indian Policy in the Formative Years, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1973, 303 pp.
(Analyzes colonial precedents and experience of Confederation period; describes the growth of Indian administration 1790-1834; includes trade and intercourse acts)

Prucha, Francis Paul, A Bibliographical Guide to the History of Indian White Relations in the United States, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1977, 454 pp.
(volume lists and discusses more than 9,000 items including books, journal articles, pamphlets, and dissertations directed to history.)

Prucha, Francis Paul ed., Documents of United States Indian Policy, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975, 278 pp.
(Compilation of documents - laws and official statements on Federal Indian policy from George Washington's recommendations of 1783 to the Menominee Restoration Act of 1973.)

Red Fox, The Memoir of Chief Red Fox, Greenwich: Fawcett Publications, 1971, 176 pp.
(random recollections of an old Indian Chief concerned about the plight of his people and very proud of his heritage; he remembers the smoke above the Battle of Little Big Horn and bears eyewitness accounts of Wounded Knee.)

Rosen, Kenneth, The Man to Send Rain Clouds, New York: Vintage Books, 1975, 179 pp.
(19 stories by American Indians that reflect their thoughts and feelings.)

Rothenberg, Jerome (ed.), Shaking the Pumpkin, Garden City: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1972, 475 pp.
(A history of the American Revolutionary period, contains a special chapter on "Indians and Settlers.")

Sandoz, Mari, Cheyenne Autumn, New York: Avon Books, 1964, 336 pp.
(Sandoz's tribute to the Cheyenne's struggle against the U. S. 1,500 mile flight of the northern Cheyenne from Indian Territory back to the Yellowstone country.)

Schultz, J.W., My Life As An Indian, Greenwich: Fawcett Publications, Inc. 1935
(Personal story of an adventurer among the Blackfoot Indians)

Shames, Deborah, Coordinating Editory, Freedom With Reservation.
Madison: Impressions, Inc., 1972, 115 pp.
(account of the Menominee struggle to save their land and people.)

Shorris, Earl, The Death of the Great Spirit, New York: New American Library, 1972, 205 pp.
(story of the destruction of the American Indian by his enemies and by his friends)

Silverberg, Robert, Home of the Red Man, New York: Washington Square Press 1973, 197 pp.
(an introductory study of the ten major Indian cultural groups in the northern hemisphere - Indian North America before Columbus.)

Simpich, Frederick, Anatomy of Hawaii, New York: Avon Books, 1971
(A social history about our island state. Simpich provides a penetrating analysis of who's who and who owns what in our fiftieth state.)

Smith, Jane F. and Robert Kvasnicka, Indian-White Relations, Washington, D.C.: Howard University Press, 1976.
(collection of edited papers and commentaries which span a period of a century and a half and covers a wide range of research topics presenting many diverse points of view.)

Steiner, Stan, The New Indians, New York: Dell Publishing Company, 1968, 348 pp.
(Report of the growing "Red Power" movement, the reaction against white America.)

Steiner, Stan, The Vanishing White Man, New York: Harper Colop on Books, 1977, 309 pp.
(Report on the dilemmas facing the white man and American Indian)

Stereotypes, Distortions and Omission's in U. S. History Textbooks
New York: The Council on Inter-racial Books for Children, 1978, 143 pp.
(a content analysis instrument for detecting racism and sexism with supplemental information on Asia-Americans, Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans, Puerto Ricans and Women)

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